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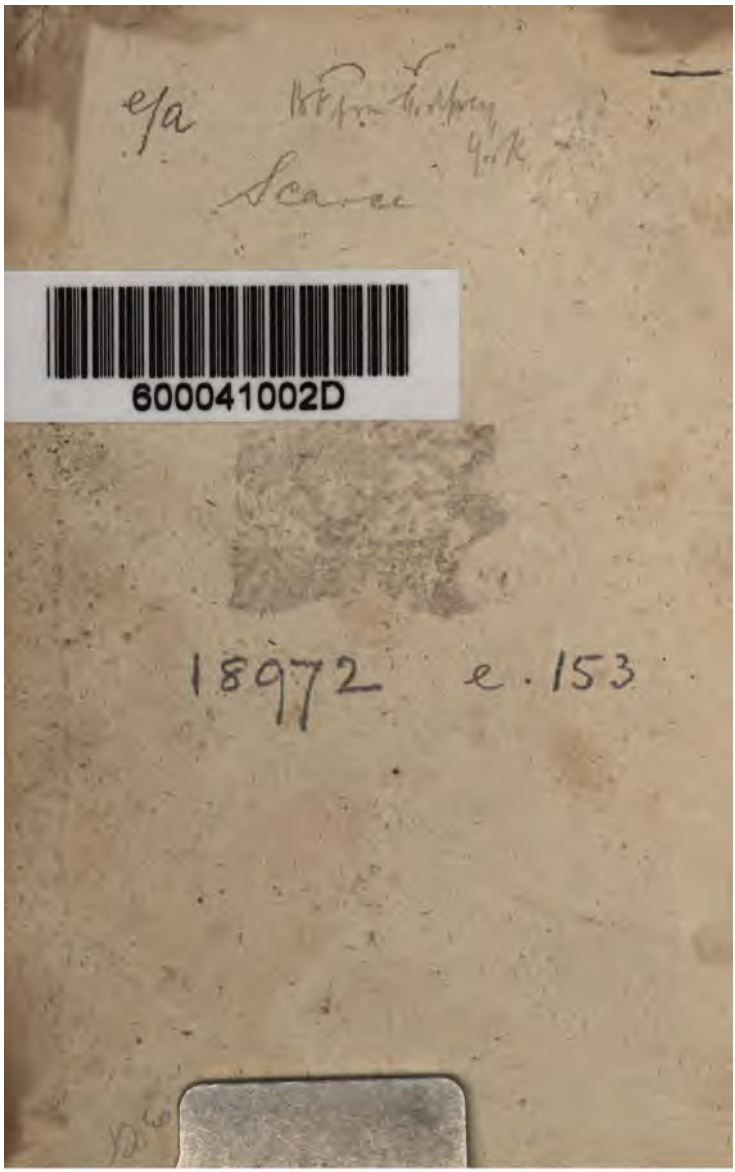
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A

TREATISE

ON THE

Breeding, Training, and Management

OF

HORSES,

WITH

PRACTICAL REMARKS & OBSERVATIONS

ON

FARRIERY, &c.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

THE

Natural History of Horses in General,

AND THE

ANTIQUITY OF HORSE-RACING IN ENGLAND;

TOGETHER WITH AN

APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

THE WHOLE LAW RELATING TO HORSES.

By

An old Sportsman, well known on the Turf and in the Chase.

HULL:

Printed for the Author, by Topping and Dawson, Lowgate.

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1815.

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TO

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE PRINCE REGENT,

AND THOSE

NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, AND SPORTSMEN,

WHO,

BY THEIR ZEAL AND ATTENTION

TO IMPROVE THE BREED OF HORSES IN GREAT BRITAIN,

FOR THE TURF, CHASE, &c.

HAVE NOW BROUGHT THEM TO THE HIGHEST

STATE OF PERFECTION;

AND HAVE

NOT ONLY GRATIFIED SOCIETY BY THEIR PUBLIC

EXERTIONS,

BUT WILL EVER BE AN HONOR TO THEIR COUNTRY,

UNPARALLELED IN ANY OTHER PART OF THE

WORLD,

THIS WORK

IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED, BY THEIR

OBEDIENT, AND DEVOTED

SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.



ADVERTISEMENT.

In laying productions of the pen before the public, it seems now the fashion to set off with a long prelude on the inability of the Author to do justice to the work he has undertaken. If such be his sentiments, why write at all? For my part, I shall not trouble my readers with any such address, being conscious, that if the following treatise do not contain in itself a sufficient recommendation, any thing that I can offer here, will not lessen prejudice, nor interest any one in its favour.

W. F.

January 1, 1815.

INTRODUCTION.

On the Natural History and Antiquity of Horses in General.

THE Genus of Quadrupeds belonging to the order of Belluæ, comprehend, the HORSE, the Ass, the MULE, the ZEBRA, and the QUAGGA. The three former inhabiting the extensive deserts of Arabia, and the two latter, the Interior of Africa; but as I only purpose to treat of the Horse according to the limited or general acceptation of the term, I shall omit the rest of the order altogether, except where it may tend to illustrate the subject before us

In taking a retrospective view of Ancient History, we find, that the Ass was chiefly used as a beast of burden in the primitive ages of the world, and that the Judges and Princes of Israel used generally to ride on Asses.

During this state of primeval innocence and rural simplicity men's ideas were limited, their wants were few, and soon satisfied. If a man wanted to go a journey, or carry a burthen, the Ass was best calculated for his purpose; he was humble and patient, submitted with firmness to chastisement, would carry his load without sign of fear or dislike, and be content with that kind of herbage for his support, which the Horse would disdain to eat. Thus the Ass was found sufficient to answer every purpose of a Horse, until mankind increased in number, in wealth, and in pride; it then became necessary to form some kind of government over particular tribes or classes of men. This gave rise to complicated interests, to determine which, and to fix some

bounds to despotism as well as prevent anarchy, war was unavoidable. Here those laws of nature, self-interest, and self-defence, taught man to consider of the best means of carrying those inherent principles of feeling into execution. That noble and powerful animal the Horse, was soon likely to attract attention, and in very early times they were trained to the art of war.

The first account I find of Horses being used in battle, is in the wars between David King of Israel, and Hadadezer King of Zobah, when the former is said to have taken 700 Horses, besides several Chariots of war.* By this account, however, I do not mean to infer that Horses were originally tamed or domesticated for war alone, or that the wars of David were the first in which they were employed; for as the skill of exercising Horses in the art of war, could only be attained by slow and progressive steps, like a knowledge in other arts

* ii. Sam. viii. 4.

and sciences, I think it is more probable that they were used in the war long before David's time, though in smaller numbers; more particularly when we consider that Moses prohibited the King of the Hebrews from keeping many Horses, lest he should at any time feel inclined to carry the people back into Egypt,* which at once proves the race of Horses 500 years before the wars of David.

Horses were employed in war both by the Greeks and Romans. In Greece they were not very numerous, but amongst the Romans, cavalry were considered essentially necessary to the equipment of an army, for we find that in a war with the Italic Gauls, the Romans had no less than 70,000 Horses, and upwards of 700,000 foot, to attack their formidable enemies.†

The English cavalry of the present age have supported their ancient glory in the

* Deut. xvii. 16.

† See Duncan's Discourse on the Roman Art of War.

sanguinary conflicts with the French in the late campaigns of Spain and Portugal, having shown great superiority over other European Horses, both in courage, strength, and activity. The British cavalry were eminent in the earliest times, their scythed chariots, and the activity and good discipline of their Horses, struck terror even into Cæsar's legions; and the Britons, as soon as they became civilized enough to coin, took care to represent on their money, the animal, for the management of which they were so celebrated. The English were ever attentive to the culture of these animals, and in very early times, set a high value on their breed.

The esteem that our Horses were held in, so long ago as the reign of Athelstone, may be collected from a law of that Monarch, prohibiting their exportation, except they were designed as presents. These were of the native kind: but so soon as our intercourse with the rest of Europe became more enlarged, advantage was taken of this

to improve our breed. The Earl of Shrewsbury seems to have been the first who introduced the Spanish Stallions into his estates in Wales, about the reign of Henry the second; since which time, it has been the study of the noblemen and gentry in all parts of Great Britain, to improve the breed by crosses in blood, &c. and also, by paying every attention to pedigree, strength, and symmetry of the sire and dam.

The breed of Horses in Great Britain is as mixed as that of its inhabitants; the frequent introduction of foreign Horses, has given us a variety that no other country can boast of. Our Horses, by a judicious mixture of their species, by the happy difference of our soils, and by our superior skill in management, may triumph over the rest of Europe, in having brought each kind of this noble animal to the highest state of perfection.

The English Horses destined for the draught, excel all others in point of size

and strength. In London, there are instances of single Horses, that are able to draw on a plane for a small pace, the weight of three tons, and which can with ease and for continuance, draw half that weight. The pack Horses of Yorkshire, are famed for carrying great burthens, as also the millers' Horses.

The best heavy black dray Horses, are bred in the Counties of Lincoln, Northamton, and Leicester, and are principally used in the Metropolis, which in size and fatness, do not perhaps admit of any equal. "Eastern "Princes (observes Dr. Anderson,) have their "stables filled with stately Elephants for "parade, because none else can afford to "keep them; and wealthy London brewers, "for the same reason, turn out these mon-"strous animals day after day, to paw up "the streets, and to be gazed at as a wonder "by the admiring multitude"

These kind of Horses are also justly the pride and boast of many of our English far-

mers, whose teams form a considerable article of ostentation and parade.

The Horse in a domestic state, is a bold and fiery animal, equally intripid as his master. He faces danger and death with ardour and magnanimity—he delights in the noise and tumult of arms, and seems to feel the glory of victory—he exults in the chase—his eyes sparkle with emulation in the course—but, though bold and intripid, he is docile and tractable, he knows how to govern the natural vivacity of his temper; he not only yields to the hand, but seems to consult the inclination of his rider; his motions are entirely regulated by the will of his master. He in some measure resigns his very existence to the pleasure of man, and will rather die than disobey.*

This character, though natural to the animal, is in some measure the effect of education. His tuition commences with the loss of liberty, and is finished by constraint.

* Buffon's Natural History.

Horses have for such a long time been trained to labour through every country in Europe, that the date of their introduction is entirely lost. *

In its wild state, the Horse inhabits chiefly the great deserts of Tartary and Arabia, from whence sprang the original stock of our present invaluable Horses. But, as Europe is now too fully inhabited, wild Horses are not to be met with in this part of the world; and those of America were originally transported thither from Europe by the Spaniards, and now roam at large in those vast extensive plains; for this species of animal did not exist in the new world.

The first Act of Parliament, I find in the Statute Book relative to our Horses, is one passed in the eleventh year of King Henry the seventh, prohibiting the exportation of Horses without the King's licence; nor of Mares, above the value of *six shillings and*

* Bingley's British Quadrupeds, 422.

eight pence, without such leave. Afterwards, by the increase of our inhabitants, the influx of foreigners, and the extent of our manufactories; it became necessary to encourage an extraordinary culture of those animals: which, in a short time, succeeded so well, that it was found, by their high reputation abroad, and their superabundance at home, that they might be converted into a branch of commerce, and great numbers were accordingly exported to Russia, and other parts of the world, which yielded no inconsiderable profit to the speculative merchant.

ON THE

ANTIQUITY OF HORSE RACING.

The amusement of Horse racing, which is now so common in England, was not unknown amongst the great nations of antiquity; for we find it was one of the exercises

among the Grecian games, sometimes performed in Chariots, at others on horseback.

Races were known in England in the reign of King Henry the second; and Fitzstephen mentions the great delight which the citizens of London took in this diversion; not from a spirit of gaming, but merely from a generous emulation to shew a superior skill in the riding and management of Horses.

The exercise of horsemanship, (as well as the diversion of races) seems to have occupied much of the study and attention of the Romans, who, originally, had neither stirrups nor saddle. Indeed, there were some horsemen who did know the use of bridles to guide their Horses, and who, notwithstanding, by their voice alone, or the use of the heel, made them advance, fall back, stop, turn to the right or to the left; in short, perform all the evolutions of the best disciplined cavalry.*

* Cæsar's Commentaries.

Races in England seem to have been in vogue as a pastime, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and to have been carried to such excess as to injure the fortunes of the nobility. The famous George Earl of Cumberland, is recorded to have wasted a great part of his estates by his extreme love of horse-races, tiltings, and other expensive diversions. It is probable the Queen did not much approve of horse-races, as they were not amongst the sports at Kennelworth, under the directions of her favorite Leicester.

In the following reign, places were allotted for the sport; Croyden, in the south, and Garterly, in Yorkshire, were celebrated courses. In the year 1600, private matches between gentlemen, (who were their own jockies and riders) became very common, and in the reign of James the first, public races were established at various places. The most celebrated races were at that time called bell courses; the prize of the conqueror being a golden bell. In the latter

end of the reign of Charles the first, races were performed in Hydepark: New Market was also a place used for the same purpose. Here the jockey club have since established certain rules for regulating the races, by which all disputes are, or ought to be decided.

Racing was revived soon after the restoration, and much patronized by Charles the second, who appointed races for his own amusement at Datchet Mead, when he resided at Windsor; but New Market soon after became the principal place, where the king established a residence, attended in person, and kept and entered Horses in his own name. Instead of bells, he gave a bowl or cup, value one hundred guineas, on which were engraved the pedigree and exploits of the successful Horse. William the third, not only added to the plates, but even founded an academy for riding; and Queen Anne continued the bounty of her ancestors. George the first discontinued the plates, and gave in lieu thereof one hundred gui-

neas. In the reign of George the second and George the third, horse-racing has met with encouragement and support, and several acts of parliament have been passed for regulating them, which greatly tend to improve the breed of Horses.

With respect to speed, the British race Horses are at this time without rival in any other country of the world. The celebrated Horse Childers, who was supposed to be the swiftest Horse ever known, ran four miles in six minutes and forty-eight seconds, carrying at the same time a weight of nine stone two pounds, being at the rate of about fifty feet in a second of time. His speed has been more than once exerted equal to 82½ feet in a second, or near a mile in a minute. He was supposed to have covered at every stroke a space of upwards of 24 feet.*

* See Pennat's Zoology, and Berenger's Art of Horsemanship.

ON THE

BREEDING, TRAINING, AND MANAGEMENT OF HORSES.

FOR the cure of the many maladies these animals are subject to, I take the liberty of making known that practice which twenty years' experience has proved successful. The most certain method towards the removal of a disease, is to find its origin; and as far as it is in my power, I will endeavour to convince those who may follow my prescriptions, they will find them safe and certain remedies.

AGE OF A HORSE.

This is easily known by the mouth till eight years of age, afterwards, the marks disappear. The teeth of a Horse are divided into three classes, viz. the front teeth, which are flat and smooth; the tushes, and grinders are twenty-four in number, in all thirty-six and the tushes; there are twelve above and twelve below, besides his twelve front teeth. The first that appear are six above and six below, which, a few months after he is foaled, are small and white; soon after he is two years old, he casts four of the centre teeth, two above and two below. The new teeth are easily known they being twice the size, and are called gatherers, or nippers. When these four teeth are complete, he is three years old; when coming four years old, he casts four more, two on each side of his middle teeth; and when you see the mlddle or gathering teeth full grown, he is four years

old, the tushes appear near the same time, but when the tushes do not appear for some time after these teeth are grown, it is owing to the Foal's teeth having been drawn out by the breeders or dealers to make a three years' old appear like one of four; therefore, the most certain proof of a four years' old, is to judge by his tushes. When a Horse is coming five years old, the corner teeth begin to grow, and are filled with flesh in the centre; they are called shell teeth, as they have flesh in the middle; but as they grow this flesh becomes hard, and leaves a hollowness in the inside.

When a Horse is six years old, this hollowness fills up by degrees, and leaves only a brownish spot, resembling the eye of a bean, which grows lighter coloured till eight, then the marks are worn out. I have known persons mistake a nine years' old, even a ten years' old, for one of eight. But there are so many tricks used to make false marks, by hollowing the teeth, burn-

ing with hot iron, &c. that it requires great attention and experience not to be deceived.

There are many indications which shew age; for instance, the gums wear away, leaving long, naked, and discoloured teeth; even you may judge by the bars on the roof of the mouth, which in a young Horse are fleshy and form many ridges, but in an old Horse are lean and smooth; likewise the eyes are a good guide in a young Horse, the eye-pits are generally full, but with age they sink and become hollow.

It very seldom happens that Mares have tushes: should they appear you may depend on it they will not breed. I have known instances which convince me of the fact.

Horses got by old Stallions and out of old Mares, shew the symptoms of age sooner than those bred from young vigorous stock, and are easily known by the depth of their eyepits and grey hairs.

If a Horse is without blemish the legs

and thighs should be clean, the knees straight, the sinews and bones should be so separate as to make the legs appear thin and flat, not round and fleshy, the pastern joint should be flat, the hocks also should be lean and flat, the horn of the hoof should be of a dark shining colour, the white hoof is a sign of a bad foot, a narrow heel is a great defect, a high heel causes a Horse to trip and stumble; too large a foot makes a Horse weak and heavy; the head should be small and lean; small ears, thin and erect; the muzzle small, but the nostrils wide; the jaws wide towards the throat, his eyes bright and full of fire; neck light, growing smaller from the shoulder to the head; the mane long and fine; the shoulders deep and wide; the withers thin and high; the breast should not be too narrow nor too full; thick shoulders and heavy neck, are sure to make him trip and stumble; the back should be lower than the withers, and perfectly straight, wide across the loins and home-ribbed; but

above every thing, attend to the wind; it is easily seen by observing his flanks: if broken winded he pinches them in, although quiet in the stable, the lungs once affected, all hopes of strength and power of exertion are gone. The temper should ever be observed; a vicious Horse lays his ears back, looks sullen and shews the white of his eyes, and will bite or strike without any distinction to groom or stranger; a ticklish Horse shews the same threats, but will not intentionally hurt any person; a fretful Horse is unfit either for the course, field, or a journey, his temper kills him, though it is a good sign to see a Horse play with his bit, and his mouth being full of white froth shews a wholesome moisture.

Those who succeed best in breeding, are noblemen, gentlemen, graziers, and farmers, who have a distinct stock either for the turf, field, or draught, and attending to their qualifications of the sire and dam. Do not follow the foolish custom of crossing the

Blood-Horse with the Cart-Mare, as you will in general have a sluggish heavy brute, without bone or sinews to support its weight; nor can you ever depend on his wind when pressed with speed. As it is every breeder's wish to get the best stock of either class for turf, field, or draught, attend strictly to their pedigree and constitution, and with a keen eye examine their heads, necks, and shoulders, forehand, ribs, sinews, back, loins, quarters, bone, feet, and joints; and also to their temper and disposition. It is recommended to cross a low short Mare with a tall powerful Horse, or *vicé virsâ*, you are then likely to get the desired proportion and an useful animal.

I must mention my opinion: the most useful size for the saddle let him be as near fifteen hands to fifteen and a half as possible; then he is fit for the turf, field, or road, and in case of accident he will be sufficiently powerful to be used either in agriculture or harness work.

Let us, as much as possible, do away with the cruel custom of cropping and nicking; the ear is shaped to gather sounds and convey them to the internal organs. Even clipping the hair from the inside is wrong, and frequently proves injurious by exposing the internal parts to dust, hail, rain and cold, which frequently affects the hearing, flies torment the more, and make them shy or fearful even of allowing you to put on the bridle: the ear should be small and straight, and when a Horse erects them and points them forward, it gives him a bold and animated appearance; you may see if he is angry or going to start, and judge if he has a fever or not. A cold ear is a certain sign of obstruction, that the blood does not flow to the extremities. You hear many Horses called dull heavy brutes, in my opinion it is greatly owing to their hearing being affected, and causes them undeservedly many a merciless lash.

Nicking is a dreadful operation attended

with danger, and is merely to gratify the eye of vanity. Dock the Horse when young, he is more likely to carry a good tail.

A hunter in every respect ought to be well put together, well bred, and strong in every point; the hardships he undergoes being pressed through heavy grounds, up and down hills, stretching leaps, and too often over weighted. The management of this class of Horses requires the greatest care and attention, not only in the stable, but in riding the chase. Not any Horse ought to be hunted till five years old; as he is not come to his strength and courage, he will fail in hard trials, is more liable to strains in the back sinews, curbs, spavins, splints, ringbones, &c. To prepare a Horse, take him from grass not later than the first of August, but sooner the better. If you intend to physic him in the stable, give the purgatives hereafter mentioned: but if you prepare him at grass, give mild doses of not more than five drachms of aloes, and two

and a half drachms of ginger, on the 24th of July, and repeat it on the first day of August, and again on the eighth day of August; take him into the stable on the tenth or eleventh of August, but do not bleed; give a mash once or twice a day, as it is not right to put him on dry food too suddenly, at least for a week; let him have three or four hours walking exercise every day for the first fortnight, then bring him by degrees to take regular stretching gallops, let old oats and meadow hay be his food till he comes to severe work, then add a few old split beans, and give about a quart of sliced carrots or Swedish turnips clean washed, once or twice in twenty-four hours. The beet root is excellent in colds or coughs. Do not clothe him too heavy, nor keep the temperature of your stable too warm. In case of illness or accidents, I refer you to the remedies herein mentioned. Let all corn be bruised; give a small feed every morning before watering, and not follow the plan of

galloping afterwards; four times in twenty-four hours is often enough to feed, and do what is requisite in the stable; do not disturb him oftener. A change of diet is good for all Horses, particularly bad feeders. A small quantity of bruised wheat and malt with chopped clover is nourishing food, and boiled beans and some dry bran mixed with them and the water they are boiled in is an excellent mash. I have frequently given it after a hard day's work. Be careful not to give too much hay; it is a good plan to shake up some fresh oat or wheat straw with it, they must masticate more thoroughly. Giving large quantities of corn at one time is improper, many eager Horses will grasp such mouthfuls, that it is impossible for them to grind it, they swallow it whole and dry, which swells in the stomach, causes obstructions, and the confined air originating from indigested food, produces acute pain, convulsions, and frequently sudden death. It is certainly an excellent plan

to give chopped clover, saint-foin, and any seed hay with corn. When you go out in the morning, leave orders for half a gallon of barley well sifted clear of dust, to be put into a clean pail, to it pour two gallons of boiling water, let it be covered close over, it will be cool enough in six or eight hours, and give it altogether when your Horse has been thoroughly dressed, he will eagerly take it.

You can judge of a Horse's condition by his coat. Firmness of flesh, his crest and his spirits or animation, in case of colds, being dull and feverish, use the following alterative powders.

Antimony in powder, one pound ; nitre, one pound; mixed together : give one ounce every night, either in their corn or made into a ball, it will greatly promote condition. It is a good plan when you buy a Horse always to begin to get him into condition with the above alteratives.

It is a most excellent cooling medicine for Horses hard worked in summer.

When at liberty the Horse shews not any inclination to associate with man, therefore to domesticate and gain his confidence, it is necessary to treat him with kindness from the first. A cruel ill tempered fellow will ruin a Colt's temper in breaking; it will be a long time if ever he forgets the ill usage he has been subject to.

A Colt ought to be taken up twice a year for a month, viz. when one year old, and haltar him, lead him about, give him green food, bran and oats mixed; and likewise at two years old. At three, put on the bits and lunge him to bring him to his paces. At four, back him and use him to gentle work, learn him his different paces, and likewise to leap the bar. Be careful during this tuition he is not ill used. At five years old he is fit for constant regular work. Never bleed or physic him unless he is seriously unwell or meets with accidents. By this early

attention your Horse will be better tempered and take to work more freely.

As we know the effects of unwholesome water on the human species, it is equally likely to affect the animal.

I mention a disease called the water farcy, which has a dropsical appearance, with swellings all over the body and limbs, particularly the belly, sheath and thighs, which may be reduced by slight scarification within the thigh, &c. which will discharge the fluid; give the purging balls mentioned once a week, and the Parsley diuretic drink daily, or the following,

Nitre, two ounces;
Squills, three drachms;
Gum Arabic, half an ounce;
Castile Soap and Liquorice to form the balls.

It is necessary to attend to a Horse's drink as his food, as they are very subject to

diseases of the bladder, which are frequently brought on by change of water.

Spring water is liable to partake of the metalline or minerial strata through which it flows.

River water has different qualifications, arising from the various soils through which it passes; but is softer than spring water, and much fitter for use.

Pond water on clean clay or chalk bottoms is good, but apt to ferment in hot weather, then it becomes unwholesome: but to soften the first, and purify the last, it is a good plan to fill a large tub, (keep it filled) into which throw a small quantity of unslacked lime, which will keep it fit for use and prevent a deal of trouble.; *but the tub ought to be cleaned often.*

Horses should never be allowed to drink much cold water at one time; it is better to give small quantities four times a day, but do not prevent his having a sufficiency.

A small quantity before he performs any strong exercise is necessary. Avoid giving water that has stood any time in a leaden cistern, it is subject to give the cholic, being liable to be impregnated by the lead, and no doubt is too frequently the cause of this unsuspected attack, which is very dangerous.

As the foot is in general a cause or seat of lameness, I will endeavour as far as my observation enables me, to explain its formation. Many persons not acquainted with the form of the inside of the foot, harbour an erroneous idea, and think from the outward hard horney appearance, that the feet are but little susceptible of injury or disease, but they are in error. The wonderful structure of this part is most curious, and no part more abused by the ignorance of men who stile themselves farriers, and the poor creature labours in constant pain from lameness brought on by their treatment. The outward part is composed of a callous hard substance, the inner is full of nerves and

and blood-vessels; these parts united, are called the hoof or coffin-joint, and formed by the wall, the frog, the bars, and the sole; the highest part is joined to the skin of the pastern, and called the coronet; the lower is the toe, the quarter, and the heels, which unite with the frog. Be careful the bars are not cut, as they expand the hoof, and, when weak, the frog is injured by the contraction of the heels, and the natural shape becomes altered, and termed narrow heeled; the internal parts of the wall is found surrounded with orifices, much resembling the cells of the honey-comb, containing a liquid which moistens the hoof and prevents brittleness. If the hoof was dry, there could not be any elasticity. In my opinion, it is for want of a sufficient supply of liquid in these cells, that sandcracks appear; the inner foot is so completely fitted to the hoof, as to join in with these cells or tubes without pressure, and moves as free as any other part; but if the bars are injured, and thick narrow shoes

used, these vessels become smaller, circulation in a great degree is stopped, and lameness is the consequence.

The bottom of the foot is covered with the soles and frog, connected by elastic cartilages through the inner frog; the sensible or inner-sole is under the horny substance, which defends it from injury; in case this horny substance is thin and soft, make use of the bar-shoe. A moderate wide foot is a great perfection, being less subject to corns, thrushes, and tenderness.

On the subject of shoeing, follow Professor Coleman's admirable plan. The weight of each shoe ought to be as follows:

	lb.	*oz.*
For a large Draught Horse . .	2	10
For a small ditto ditto . .	1	10
For a large Coach Horse . . .	1	10
A small ditto ditto . . .	1	4
Saddle Horses	1	4
Race Horse Plates, about . . .	0	5

By reducing the superfluous breadth of the shoe, their thickness may be increased without making additional weight, which to Horses of good firm soles is a great advantage, particularly to Hunters; the narrow shoe prevents him slipping; the broad one sucks or takes too great hold in wet ground: but certainly let the form of the shoe be on whatever plan it may, it ought, on the fore-foot, to be well nailed round the toe, and not at the heels, as it prevents expansion; but on the hind-foot it is of little consequence. All shoes ought to be considerably thicker on the outer quarter, it is a pretty certain plan to prevent cutting, which is not only painful to the Horse, but dangerous to the rider, particularly if he speedy cuts. The cause of many fair goers cutting, is from being over-weighted. It is a false notion to judge of a Horse's power to carry weight by his size. A long stretched Horse can never go through heavy ground, or face a hill with a close compact Horse, with the same weight,

although they may be equally well-bred.—On the other hand, he has the advantage in leaping. I know an instance, a striking proof of the correctness of this argument, by a trial of strength over York course, between two Horses, the one a large powerful animal, considerably above sixteen hands; the other well proportioned, and scarcely fourteen hands and an half; the weight to be named by the owner of the large Horse, who, to the astonishment of all present, fixed the weight at thirty stone, or four hundred and twenty pounds. They started with this cruel enormous weight, the little Horse kept a steady pace the whole four miles, beating the other at least half a mile. Twenty to one was the betting against the winner. Another instance in favour of small Horses carrying weight, is a Horse of my own, only fourteen hands and three inches, who carried me three different four mile races in less than eight minutes and a half. I rode thirteen stone and two pounds. The numerous instances

I could mention in favour of Horses about fifteen hands, induce me to recommend that size for to bear fatigue.

FAULTS AND DEFECTS.

A Horse's shoulder should not be loaded; if he has a heavy shoulder, he can never move well; and a very thin shoulder, with narrow breast or chest, though he will have good action, is generally weak and more liable to be shook in those parts: a narrow chested Horse turns his toes out, crosses his legs, and frequently cuts; by his unsteady motion he is as liable to stumble as a thick shouldered one, though not so liable to fall. If a horse is lame forward, it is generally said to be in the shoulder; but in my opinion, he is less liable to be lame there than any other part. Always examine the coffin joint

and feet: but Horses are more subject to be lame in their hinder limbs. The most certain rule to discover disease or lameness in the shoulder, is the motion of the fore arm. A Horse may be hurt on the withers, at the point of the shoulders, or really shook in his shoulders; swim him frequently in very deep water; afterwards keep rowels in him to prevent humours from fixing, and turn him out, as rest is most essential for his cure.

The principal colours of Horses are the black, the brown, the bay, the chesnut, the grey, the roan, and the cream colour. Not any one can judge their perfections by colour, the choice is governed by the eye without any rule; for it is a very true saying, a good Horse cannot be of a bad colour, though I think dark bays and browns with black muzzles, legs and feet, are certainly the most hardy. White legs and feet are a great denial.

ON THE

SUBJECT OF TRAINING.

EITHER Hunters or Horses for the turf, do not adapt the method of bleeding, or giving purging or diuretic medicines, but just sufficient to cleanse and cool them; it is really useless and detrimental to the constitution. Many Horses are ruined in going through what is called their regular course of physic. Exercise is your greatest friend. Do not follow the regular custom of keeping them so heavy clothed, let the cloth be as light as possible, and the temperature of your stable not unnaturally warm.

With regard to weighting the animal when first taken up, put as light a rider on him as you please, but mind that he is sufficiently strong to hold him, for if once he bolts, he ever after will be restive and not to be depended on. I offer the advice of a man who has run Horses of all ages and weights, who has not only trained, but rode over many race courses, and hunted in most counties in the kingdom. The most certain method of being successful on the turf, is to habituate the Horse during his training, to carry the weight, or a few pounds more than he has to carry when he comes to the course. My plan is to add a pound daily till you accustom him in his exercise to carry the weight that he has to race with. A Horse had better break down before than after you have betted and staked your cash, at all events you will have more confidence and be a better judge of his powers. It is a good plan with horses who are bad feeders, indeed all horses in hard work, to give some

fine sifted oat-flour stirred in their water.—Linseed tea or jelly is good. After a severe day's work, give the following mash:—A pound of rice, half a dozen of good sized carrots, well cleaned, slice the carrots and boil them together in a sufficient quantity of water nearly cool, stir in an ounce or two of liquorice powder. All corn ought to be bruised: those who are relaxed or scour, give frequently an ounce of fine powdered chalk in their corn. In all stables it ought to be the custom of giving good cut clover, sainfoin, lucern, or any kind of seed, hay, or even clean wheat, or oat straw cut (commonly called) into chaff; by giving this chaff with the corn, the animal must of necessity masticate and not swallow the corn whole: Numberless instances I have noticed of Horses voiding their corn in a perfect state: I have ordered it to be set in the garden, and it has grown as well as if it had been fresh out of the granary: this proves the Horse could not have received any

MEDICINES.

AS the difference of the weight of Drugs sometimes causes many mistakes, I offer a table for the guide of those who make up their own medicines.

The Pound contains	*twelve Ounces.*
The Ounce	*eight Drachms.*
The Drachm	*three Scruples.*
The Scruple	*twenty Grains.*

I would advise every gentleman or farrier to get his drugs and medicines from Apothecaries'-Hall, London; you are sure to

have them genuine and fresh. On this greatly depends the success of your prescriptions.

PURGING.

BEFORE a Horse is purged, it is necessary to prepare him, in order to render the operation more safe and easy; several mashes of scalded bran should be given in order to relax the bowels and unload them of indurated or hard excrement, which frequently prevents the physic working, and causes griping and sickness. The first purge should be mild, in order to know his constitution. It is a mistaken notion, that if a dose does not purge as you expected, that it has not had a good effect, for though it does not pass by stool, it acts as an alterative, puri-

fies the blood, and may go off by urine, and other secretions. During the working, give plenty of mashes and warm water. Walking exercise must be attended to.

ASTHMA.

THE asthma is a disease of the lungs, the symptoms are difficulty of breathing, a quick cough, and a spasmodic affection of the flanks, which, if neglected, will cause the Horse to be broken winded.—On the first appearance of this disease, bleeding is necessary, but not more than two quarts at a time. As you may have occasion to repeat it every three or four days till the inflammation subsides; warmth and diet must be attended to; allow not any dry food, nor water without the chill being

taken of; even his hay ought to be sprinkled with water. After the first bleeding give the following purge.

Five, six, or seven drachms of Aloes, according to age and constitution;
One drachm of Calomel;
One drachm of Powdered Ginger;
One ounce of Castile Soap;
Sufficient Syrup of Buckthorn to form the ball.

BALSAMIC BALLS.

One drachm and a half of powdered Foxglove;
Two drachms of Calomel;
Two drachms of Powered Squills;

Three drachms of Opium;
Four ounces of Gum Arabic;
Eight ounces of Liquorice Powder;
And Honey sufficient to form the mass:
Give a ball, the size of an egg, night and morning.

OR THESE

BALSAMIC BALLS.

Three ounces of Gum Ammoniacum;
Three ounces of the Balsam of Tolu;
Half an ounce of Powdered Squills;
Half a pound of Castile Soap;
One ounce of Laudanum;
Liquorish and Balsam of Sulphur, with Aniseeds sufficient to form the mass.
Give a ball, the size of an egg, night and morning.

All young Horses are subject to coughs at the time of cutting or changing their teeth. Their eyes are generally affected from the same cause. If the cough is obstinate, bleed; give warm mashes, and the before-mentioned Balsamic Balls.

BLEEDING.

ALLOW not your Groom, Farrier, or Blacksmith, to open the vein and bleed without knowing either quantity or weight. Never bleed excepting in cases of inflammatory fevers, coughs, bruises, accidents, strains, or inflammation of the eyes. There is no fixed rule for bleeding; let the age, constitution and condition of the Horse be your guide, as to the quantity or weight; but you must not take so much from an old Horse as from one

in his prime. Always recommend the use of the spring fleam, it being the most certain method, nor do you frighten the Horse by striking.

The principal view of drawing blood is the lessening of its quantity, therefore, the remainder circulates with more freedom; it likewise takes off inflammation, removes spasms, &c. especially in plethoric habits.—It ought always to be noticed that when the symptoms of a disease are taken from the motion of the blood, the disorders arising from it depend on its circulation being increased or diminished. Therefore, all the changes that take place in the quantity and quality, are attended with a diminition or increase of its velocity.

DISEASES OF THE

BLADDER AND KIDNIES.

THE signs are weakness of the loins, difficulty in staleing, faintness, loss of appetite, and dullness of the eyes, attended with fever. In the first instance, take two or three quarts of blood, and the following plan, I doubt not, will have the desired effect; but I advise green food of any kind.

DIURECTIC BALLS. (No. 1.)

One ounce of Diuretic Salt;
One ounce of Gum Arabic;
Six drachms of Castile Soap;
One drachm of Squills;

Half an ounce of Laudanum;
Balsam Capevi sufficient with Flour to form the ball.
Give it every third morning.

DIURETIC BALLS. (No. 2.)

One drachm of Camphor dissolved in a little Milk;
One ounce of Castile Soap;
Half an ounce of Powder Uve-urcy;
One drachm of Tincture Contharades;
Half an ounce of Venice Turpentine;
Half an ounce of Laudanum;
Liquorice Powder to form the balls.
Give one every third morning.

A DRINK.

One pound of Parsley Root well cleaned, boiled in one quart of water to a pint, strain it; add
Four ounces of Oil of Sweet Almonds;
Three drachms of Tincture of Opium.
Give every other morning.

Cholic pains, or inflammation in the bowels, commonly called gripes or gullion; I must divide these complaints into three different classes—the flatulent or windy, the inflammatory, and dry gripes. On the first appearance bleed freely.

A DRINK. (No. 1.)

One ounce of Laudanum;
One ounce of Balsam Capevi;
One drachm of Oil of Aniseed;
Two drachms of Powdered Camphor;
In a pint of warm Ale.

A DRINK. (No. 2.)

One gill of Tincture of Senna;
One ounce of Spirits of Sweet Vitriol;
Six drachms of Laudanum;
In a pint of decoction of Marsh-Mallows.

A DRINK. (No. 3.)

Half an ounce of Gum Asafœtida
dissolved in a pint of boiling
water;
One ounce of Laudanum;
Four drachms of Olive Oil;
(When ready put into the horn)
One ounce of Ether and give instantly.

A DRINK. (No. 4.)

One pint of Castor Oil;
One ounce of Laudanum;
One ounce of Oil of Pymento;
In a pint of warm Ginger Tea.

A DRINK. (No. 5.)

Two ounces of Senna;
Two drachms of Salt of Tartar;
Four ounces of Glauber Salts,
Dissolved in a pint of boiling water;
Add fifty drops of Oil of Cloves.

Any of the drinks may be repeated in a few hours, if not relieved.

A BALL. (No. 1.)

Four drachms of Aloes;
Two drachms of India Rhubarb;
Two drachms of Calomel;

Half an ounce of Castile Soap;
Tincture of Opium and Liquorish
Powder to form the ball.

A BALL. (No. 2.)

Five drachms of Succotrine Aloes;
One drachm of Rhubarb;
One drachm of Ginger;
Two drachms of Castile Soap;
Fifty drops of Oil of Anniseeds;
Syrup of Buckthorn to form the
balls.

A GLISTER.

One pint and a half of fat Mutton
Broth;

Three ounces of Glauber Salts;
One gill of Daffie's Elixir;
One ounce of Laudanum.

COMPLAINTS OF THE EYES.

WE know them to proceed from different causes, external injuries affecting the Globe of the eye, and internal fever which may be caused by colds, or humours in the blood.

Bleed as circumstances may require.

To allay the irritation and cool the parts, wash frequently with Green Tea, Weak Goulard and Water; or Rose Water, with a clean spunge; a small quantity of Tincture of Opium injected into the eye; Or Scuttle Powder, or pounded Loaf Sugar, blown through a quill into the eye. A

Seaton under the jaw, or a Rowel in the chest is advisable. Give the following Purgatives, or Diuretic Balls.

A PURGE BALL.

Six drachms of Aloes;
One drachm of Calomel;
One drachm of Ginger;
One ounce of Castile Soap;
Half a drachm of Oil of Juniper;
Balsam Capevi and Liquorish Powder to form the ball: give every tenth day, and the days you omit the ball, give
Half an ounce of Nitre;
Half an ounce of Antimony.

Be careful not to give corn of any sort but in a ground state, or in mashes, which

will prevent irritation, as there is not any doubt whole corn requires great exertion of the jaws to masticate, which of course affects the optic nerve.

OF THE

FARCIN OR FARCY.

THE cause of this disorder originates by overheating the animal and obstructed perspiration, and is a disorder of the blood-vessels and their contained fluid; the symptoms are veins being corded, and knots or swellings on them, which proves the obstruction.—It is necessary to keep the animal in a separate stable, this disease being infectious.

Bleed at the first appearance, and rub on one drachm of the following ointment night and morning:—

One drachm of Camphor dissolved
in Spirits of Wine;
One ounce of Mercurial Ointment;
Half an ounce of Sugar of Lead;
Three ounces of Palm Oil;
Three ounces of Elder Ointment.

This ointment is to be rubed on the buds or swellings.

Give the following ball for seven nights, afterwards two ounces of brimstone per day; if not cured, continue the balls. Care must be taken to keep him warm.

A BALL.

Five grains of Calomel;
Six grains of Foxglove;
Six grains of Squills;
Ten grains of Opium;
Made into a ball with Soft Soap,

In a more advanced state, wash the buds with the following lotion:—

One ounce of Sugar of Lead;
One ounce of White Vitriol;
Vinegar, one pint;
Water, one pint;
One gill of Balsam of Traumaticum.

This horrid disease sometimes affects the lungs, it then turns to the Glanders,

GLANDERS.

THIS disease is but little understood by common practitioners, and, in my opinion, if the swellings of the kernels or glands under the jaws, once adhere to the bone,

and the nostrils are blistered, it will convince any man of sense the real good (as this disease is most dangerous and infectious,) he is doing to society, to kill the animal, whose malady is, in my opinion, incurable.

M. De La Fosse, talks of trepanning and injecting, by this means the ulcers are dried up. It is cruel and useless.

DISEASES OF THE FEET.

NEVER allow the foot to be hollowed by using the butteris or paring knife, nor take any thing off that is not rotten or foul; be careful the bars are not cut away, they expand the hoof; but if once injured, the heels become contracted, and lameness will be the consequence. Let the shoe fit exact, and to bear entirely on the wall of the foot; do not confine the heels with nails in the quarters.

It is very well known that different soils affect the feet of Horses; those that are bred upon high dry ground, have deep hollow hoofs with small frogs, for being but little exposed to wet or moisture, the fibres of the hoof contract more closely; and even those bred in Great Britain, there is a great difference, according to the dryness or wetness of the soil. Those that are bred upon the high lands of England, have in general good sound tough hoofs; whilst those bred in low marshy grounds, have large, flat, soft hoofs; for being kept too moist by being so much in wet, the horny fibres of the hoof are too much relaxed. Some hoofs look well to the eye, but at the same time they are thin and weak crusted, not able to stand much travelling on hard roads; on the other hand, very strong crusted hoofs are by no means the best, being liable to cracks, &c. In such hoofs the horny fibres appear very distinct, and are in a straight line from the coronet, or top of the hoof, to the ground,

therefore they are disposed to crack, which divides the hoof, sometimes from the coronet to the bottom, and appears like a scratch on the surface at first, and are called by some, sandcracks, wherein sand or gravel lodges and works into the quick. These hard hoofs will never stand the heat of a stable well, they contract and press on the internal parts of the foot, which causes lameness, without any outward sign of defect, but heat and tenderness in the feet. The true cause of this lameness is seldom known, therefore the Horse is said to be lame in his shoulders. It is a mistaken notion that oiling or greasing the hoofs either moisten or cool them: never allow it, it is injurious.

In case of accidents by nails bearing, &c. find the cause or seat of lameness by cutting down with the paring-knife; apply Oil of Vitriol, or Spirit of Salt; afterwards put some tow made wet with Turpentine, and stop with cow-dung, &c.

THRUSHES.

THRUSHES are in many instances by no means injurious, particularly to fleshy and foul habits, as they carry off bad humours, and never ought to be suddenly stopped, without giving cooling physic. The humour will shew itself in another part; nothing more likely than to break out between hair and hoof, or to effect the eyes.

Keep the frogs clean washed, and apply Tow made wet with Tincture of Myrrh; or,

One ounce of Blue Vitriol dissolved in a pint and a half of water.

OF CORNS.

THIS disease in Horses' feet is improperly termed; they are not hard, as in the human feet, but resemble bruises, and when you have cut into them, appear to contain congealed blood, or a dark red matter, and generally situated towards the heel, between the sole and wall of the foot.

Cut them out to the quick with a paring-knife, dress with Tincture of Myrrh, or Vitriol dissolved; keep the foot as moist as possible with any softening poultices, for some time.

It may be adviseable to use wider shoes than usual.

QUITTERS.

QUITTERS are caused by bruises, treads, stubs, &c. they come between hair and hoof, arising, sometimes, by stopping thrushes too suddenly without physic. Clip off the hair, keep them well washed with soft soap and water, and apply the following dressing:

Two ounces of Spirits of Wine;
Half an ounce of Oil of Vitriol;
Half an ounce of Aquafortis;
One ounce of Balsam Traumaticum;
Shake them together, and dress with tow twice every day.
Keep a bandage over the foot.

SANDCRACKS.

WHEN the Crack only penetrates through the hoof, unless the hoof be hollow or diseased, it is easily cured. Rasp the edges smooth, and dress with the following digestive ointment:

One pint of Olive Oil;
Eight ounces of Yellow Wax;
Eight ounces of Turpentine;
Eight ounces of Pitch;
Eight ounces of Rosin;
Melt them together, and stir them till cold; spread pledgets of tow with some of the above ointment made and applied warm, bind on with a

If the matter forms under the hoof, part of it must be cut off, and dress with the following:—

One drachm of Blue Vitriol, dissolved in four ounces of water; spunge it well, and inject a little of the Vitriol into the crack, and dress with the ointment.

A FALSE QUARTER.

A False Quarter is much of the same nature, except that it takes a perpendicular direction, and is in the inside of the surface: they are commonly caused by wounds upon the coronet, and ought to be treated nearly the

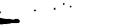
same as a sandcrack; but mind, in both these diseases, the surface of the foot must be cut off near the part diseased, so as to prevent the shoe pressing on the injured parts. A bar shoe certainly is very proper, as the part of the shoe that covers the frog, will bear a great proportion of the weight of the limb.

FOUNDERED IN THE FEET.

THE cause of this disease arises from violent exercise, riding hard upon stony grounds, or turnpike-roads; young Horses are most liable to it: likewise pressure on the inside parts of the feet, from the hollowness or bad form of the common shoes, which causes inflammation in the internal parts of the feet, and occasions too quick a

circulation of the blood to the vessels within the hoof, which become ruptured, and the blood forced out of these vessels causes a separation of the fibres on the coffin-bone from those of the hoof, and lameness is the consequence. The part of the foot in general most affected, is the toe or front part.—The custom of riding Horses into water when they are hot, never ought to be allowed; or even washing the feet in cold water; the sudden chill stops circulation, and brings on this and many other dangerous complaints. We have known instances of Horses losing their hoofs by mortification, brought on by exposing them to cold water when the Horse was very much heated. What I mean by exposing, is the practice of riding them into rivers or ponds, which, amongst a set of ignorant ostlers and post-boys, is called cooling or refreshing them: I have noticed it at many inns, but particularly at that most admirable inn, the Angel, at Ferrybridge, in Yorkshire. A Horse in this state requires

cooling medicines, &c. Rowel him, and if much inflammation, bleed, and give the following ball:—



Two drachms and a half of Calomel;
Two drachms of Rhubarb;
Three drachms of Aloes;
Two scruples of Opium;
Liquorish Powder and common Syrup to form the ball.

Twenty-four hours after, give the following, and repeat it till the inflammation subsides:—



Two ounces and a half of Antimony;
Two ounces of Calcined Hartshorn;
Two ounces and a half of Emetic Tartar;
Mix them together and give two drachms and a half once a day.

Apply this fomentation every night.

Three ounces of Goulard;
Three ounces of Salammoniac;
One ounce and a half of Camphor;
Two quarts of Vinegar;
One quart of Water.
Bind a flannel, made wet with the above, on the feet at night.

After this cooling preparation, clip off the hair all around the coronet, and rub on some of this ointment for several mornings.

Three ounces of Turpentine;
One ounce of Ointment of Savine;
Half an ounce of Cantharides;
Half an ounce of Corrosive Sublimate;
Five ounces of Hogslard;
One gill of common Oil.

After a week or ten days, turn him out, or keep him in a large open place, and give green food, or mashes with nitre, twice a day, and brimstone in his corn.

The sole being the main support of the Horse's foot, should never be pared, except the loose parts out; for if the feet be ever so strong, sound, or good, if the sole is constantly pared, or the drawing-knife used every time he is shod, he will be tender footed, and, in time, have the appearance of being foundered.

GREASE.

THIS disorder is well known: all Horses are subject to it, but, more particularly, those of gross constitutions, bad disposition of the blood and juices, want of cleanliness,

exercise, obstructed perspiration. Overfeeding, and negligence of the groom, is the cause; the effect is a swelling of the limbs, sharp eruptions, and discharging a stinking matter.

Take two or three quarts of blood, and the following diuretic balls.

One pound of Parsley Seed;
One pound of Rosin;
One pound of Nitre;
One pound of Castile Soap;
Four ounces of Balsam of Capivæ;
Half a pound of Liquorish Powder and Syrup.

Beat them together in a mortar till they form a mass; give a ball, size of an egg, every other day, for a week or a fortnight, accord-

ing to swelling and appearances; take care he has plenty of water, and walking exercise. Keep the heels clean washed with warm water and soft soap, and dried with a flannel. If much swelled, apply turnip poultice, with some hogslard, or scalded bran and hogslard, with half an ounce of turpentine in it; but mind to draw out the humour before you apply this drying application.

Four ounces of Vinegar;
Four ounces of Goulard;
Four ounces of Olive Oil;
A small quantity rubbed on after the heel has been clean washed.

OF THE MANGE.

THE Mange is a cutaneous disease, which affects the skin all over, especially near the

mane, ears, loins, and root of the tail; the hair on those parts is generally rubbed off; sometimes the animal is so affected, that there scarcely is a place clear about the body. Rub on the following wash, but you must be careful to keep him warm —

Eight ounces of Soft Soap;
Eight ounces of Flour of Sulphur;
One ounce of Hellebore Root;
One ounce of White Precipitate;
Eight ounces of Turpentine.
Boil it all together in a gallon of strong lime water, rub well on a quart per day, with a brush.

After the above application, take
One pound of Powdered Antimony;
One pound of Nitre;
Give two ounces per day.

When this disease is cured, let the stable and place where he stood, be well cleansed, and all the things he has wore during the disease, be well washed with lime water and soap-suds.

SURFEITS.

SURFEITS proceed from various causes: a Horse is said to be surfeited if his coat stares, the skin full of scabs, and have small lumps about their limbs and bodies.

Take two or three quarts of blood, and give a ball of the following, once a day, about the size of a hen's egg:—

Four ounces of Venice Soap;
Six ounces of Nitre;
Six ounces of Sulphur;

Six ounces of Antimony;
Three ounces of Aloes;
Common Syrup and Liquorish Powder to form the mass.

Give a mash twice a day, of bran and oats, scalded; and if the humour does not go off, dress him with the Mange recipe.

MALLENDERS AND SALLENDERS.

THESE distempers are the same, the former appearing in the bind of the knee, the latter in the bind of the hough, and discharge a sharp offensive matter or humour; they cause

stiffness in the joints, and of course, if neglected, lameness. Clip off the hair, and wash clean with warm water and soft soap, dry well with a flannel, and rub on some of the following ointment, night and morning:

Two drachms of White Vitriol;
One drachm of Corosive Sublimate;
Three ounces of Soft Soap;
Half an ounce of Balsam of Traumaticum; Or this
One ounce of Camphorated Oil;
One ounce of Mercurial Ointment

Give him a mild diuretic ball twice a week, walking exercise, and plenty of water.

OF THE LAMPAS.

THE Lampas is an enlargement or swelling on the first and second bars, in the roof of a Horse's mouth.

The general cure is performed by burning with a hot iron; but I prefer cutting with a fleam, lancet, or knife.

OF THE WOLVES' TEETH,

OR HIGH TEETH.

THESE are small teeth appearing on the top jaw, within the grinders, and are said to affect the eyes: they certainly do prevent a Horse's eating, and must be extracted or drawn out with care.

OF THE BARBS.

BARBS are small excrescences under the tongue; you may see them by drawing the tongue on either side. The method of cure is to cut them off.

SPRAINS.

SPRAINS proceed from an extention of the mussels, tendons, or ligaments, are more or less attended with inflammation, according to the violence. If the Horse is lame in the shoulder, he cannot get the affected leg forward in his trot. To attempt the cure, bleed in the arm or plate vein. By all means swim him in deep clear water; if in

the sea, the better. Rub on, twice or thrice a day, the following lotion:—

One ounce of Camphor, dissolved;
Three ounces of Spirits of Wine;
Four ounces of Extract of Lead;
One pint of the best Vinegar.
Shake them together in a bottle.

As a caution against matter forming, put in a rowel: give occassionally a diuretic ball, which will assist in allaying inflammation, and carrying off humours.

SPRAINS IN THE BACK SINEWS.

RUB frequently with the before mentioned lotion; take three or four yards of bandage and roll round the leg; take care it is not

too tight, as it may aggravate and cause inflammation: but if much swelled and inflamed, apply the following poultice:—

Bran soaked with cold Vinegar; or,
Curriers' Shavings soaked in Vinegar.

But mind, for sprains, all remedies ought to be applied cold.

If unfortunately the lotion and poultice have not the desired effect, we must have recourse to the plan of blistering.

Two drachms of Spanish flies, pounded;
One ounce of Olive Oil.

To be rubbed on the part affected once a day, (guard the hand with a peice of bladder). If not cured, refer to the plan which I shall hereafter explain.

Before any blistering ointment is applied, the hair ought to be clipped off, afterwards rub in the ointment once a day, for ten days. Keep the Horse's head tied to the rack, so as to prevent his gnawing the place; the straw ought to be taken away, to hinder his rubbing the blister off before it has taken effect. And when the blister has done running, turn him out, or keep him in some loose place.

WIND GALLS.

WIND GALLS is a flatulent tumour on either side of the sinew, above the pastern joint: as they arise from the same cause as sprains, treat them as such, by applying the same lotion and blister.

BLOOD SPAVINS.

BLOOD SPAVINS come on the outside of the hough, and ought to be treated as sprains, in some respects. Rub well the restringent lotion, as recommended for sprains: if not cured, open the skin above and below the hough, and with a crooked needle and silk, take up the vein. The turged parts will digest. Rub on the following ointment night and morning:—

One ounce of Turpentine;
One ounce of Spirits of Wine;
One ounce of Bees Wax;
Two ounces of Hogslard dissolved together.

BONE SPAVINS,

RING BONES, AND SPLINTS.

BONE SPAVINS are hard excrecences growing on the inside of the hough. Ring-bones are the same, but fixed on the lower part of the front of the pastern joint.—Splints are nearly the same: the Curb may in some respects be classed with them, they all being caused by ossification, or the cartilege forming a hard callous substance.

When the above complaints are first discovered, they are easily cured by blistering. Rub some of the following ointment night and morning:

Three drachms of Cantharides;
One ounce of Ointment of Savine;
One ounce of Olive Oil.

If they do not yield to the above blister, the following is a plan I have found to answer, without the cruel operation of firing, which leaves a lasting blemish.

The instrument is thus described: form a thin piece of board of an oval shape, with a handle; it may easily be shaped to the part you wish to blister; drive through the board as many sharp nails as possible, take care they are at least half an inch through, it then presents as many lancets; place the points on the part, strike the back sharply with a flat mallet, you will find the points have penetrated sufficiently deep through the skin. Rub on the following ointment six times.

Six drachms of Quicksilver thoroughly mixed with a sufficient quantity of Venice Turpentine;
Two drachms of Spanish Flies;
Two ounces of Ointment of Savine;
Two ounces of Palm Oil.

Mix the above ingredients in an earthen pot. Rub on plenty, the remainder will keep. If not cured after being turned out for some time, it must be repeated. I have found this plan to answer in most obstinate cases.

BOTS AND WORMS.

I think we may say there are three sorts, *viz:* Bots, Round Worms, and Ascarides, they are most serious and dangerous enemies, either at grass or in the stable. You wonder at your Horse not thriving, his hair staring, and hide bound, the cause in general arises from Bots or Worms, the most certain cure is to cause a nausia in the stomach for some time, I may say days, which is a safe remedy, without using the violent medicines generally practised.

Give the following gentle purgatives:

One drachm of Aloes;
Three drachms of Gum Gambuge;
Three drachms of Ginger;
One ounce of Indian Pink;
Sixty drops of the Oil of Savine;
Sixty drops of the Oil of Wormwood;
One gill Tincture of Rhubarb:
Common Syrup and sufficient Liquorish Powder to form the balls, and give one fasting every other morning, plenty of mashes and warm water.

Or take of American Cow Itch, six pods, make them into a ball, and give it fasting for several (say three) mornings, which is almost a certain cure.

I find an ounce of Steel Filings given in mash once a day, has a good effect.

LAX OR SCOURING OF THE BOWELS.

WHEN a Horse is much relaxed, it should not be stopped too suddenly, unless the mucus, or the linings of the bowels come away. This disorder arises from cold, hard riding, driving, or bad food.

Give for three mornings, the following ball:—

Two drachms of Turkey Rhubarb;
One drachm of Aloes;
Two drachms of Opium;
One ounce of Magnesia;
One Scruple of Ipicaquanna;
Syrup of Ginger and Liquorish Powder to form the balls.

Likewise give the following mash for several days:—Take one pound of Rice, boil it in a sufficient quantity of water, stir into it one ounce of fine pounded chalk, and mix with it some dry oats or split beans.

If necessary, give this clyster.

One pint of Liquid Starch
Three ounces of Gum Arabic, dissolved;
Half an ounce of Tincture of Opium.

Horses in this state, ought to have fine sifted oatmeal stirred in their water.

STRANGLES.

STRANGLES is a complaint, all Horses are subject to, sooner or later: it begins with an inflammatory swelling betwixt the jaw-bone, attended with a cough and difficulty in drinking. This complaint sometimes discharges itself by a running at the nostrils. Give plenty of mashes and warm water. First appearance, rub on the swelling, frequently, some of this linement.

Two ounces of Armoniac Water;
Four ounces of Linseed Oil;
Half an ounce of Laudanum.

If the swelling increases, apply this poultice to bring it to suppuration.

One pound of Linseed, bruised ;
One pound of Figs, bruised ;
Four ounces of Turpentine
Two ounces of Hogslard ;
Two pounds of scalded Bran.

Divide this into quantities to the size you wish, and apply hot night and morning.

Give plenty of Liquorish Powder in his mashes.

When suppuration takes place, dress with yellow busilican.

Keep the head and upper part of the neck warm with flannel.

STAGGERS, OR EPILIPSY.

MOST persons who have wrote on this disease, call it the Staggers, but it is Epilipsy.

The symptoms are as follows:—The eyes being full and inflamed, his head hangs down, and he reels as though he was falling. This is a disorder in the head, and is brought on by a convulsion of the nerves, caused by wounds, external bruises, or by bots or worms injuring the coats of the stomach.

When a Horse is violently affected with convulsions, the muscles of the body are seized at once, his jaw is locked, and it is with difficulty you can give any medicine. Bleed immediately; the Horse's constitution and condition must be your guide; but bleed freely, and give, if possible, the following drink:—

Five drachms of Aloes;
Two drachms of Ginger;
One gill of Tincture of Rhubarb;
Two drachms of Laudanum.

Boil the Aloes and Ginger with a quart of Ale; add the Rhubarb and Laudanum. Give it warm.

Or give this ball.

Five drachms of Succotrine Aloes;
Two drachms of Calomel;
Two drachms of Ginger;
Half an ounce of Laudanum;
Syrup, or Honey, and Liquorish Powder to form the ball.

For some time afterwards, give him mashes, Nitre and Antimony, as before mentioned.

WARBLES.

WARBLES are hard tumours which appear on a Horse's back, chiefly caused by the saddle or harness, and proceed from heats in travelling. The cure is easy, by rubbing on some Mercurial Ointment.

A SETFAST.

A Setfast arises from the saddle or collar pinching, and may be treated at first, the same as Warbles, by rubbing in some Mercurial Ointment; but if the parts become very hard and callous, it must be cut out, and dressed with the Balsam of Traumaticum. To prevent either, when you feel a

Horse is tender, wash the part with one pint of Verjuice, and two ounces of Goulard.

Or they may be washed with the following lotion:—

Two drachms of Blue Vitriol, dissolved in a gill of water, and dressed with Yellow Busilican spread on surgeons tow, and covered with a Diachylon plaister.

The cause of a Horse being broken winded, in my opinion, can not be explained; many people think that over feeding a horse causes the lungs to enlarge, and all the contents of the chest to increase to an unnatural size: in this I do not agree; it is likely the parts may be overstretched by some violent exertion, which will of course cause pain, inflammation, and iuward heat or fever, as

One drachm of Long Pepper;
Fifty drops of Oil of Aniseeds;
One drachm of Laudanum;
Syrup of Buckthorn and Liquorish,
Powder to form the ball.

DIURETIC DRINK.

Half a pound of Parsley-root, clean washed, and cut small;
One ounce of Gum Arabic, boiled in a quart of water to a pint and a half, strain it, and give it warm.

DIURETIC BALL.

One ounce of Diuretic Salt;
One bunde of Gum Arabic;

Six drachms of Castile Soap;
One drachm of Squills;
Half an ounce of Laudanum;
Balsam of Capaivæ and Liquorish
Powder to form the ball.

The best application to fresh wounds is the Balsam of Traumaticum, either for man or cattle.

STRENGTHENING LOTION.

One pint of Verjuice;
One ounce of Extract of Lead;
One ounce of Oil of Turpentine;
One pint of spring water.

Put them into a bottle. It ought always to be kept ready. Rub in thoroughly for sprains, bruises, sore backs, injuries from the saddle, collar, &c.

ON DOGS.

AS the Dog is in general the Horse's companion, I will mention the first signs of the Hydrophœbia, that by care fatal consequences may be avoided. First the symptoms of madness in a Dog are as follows: he is dull and seeks solitude; he even shuns the sight of his master; seldom barks; refuses both meat and drink; is always inclined to sleep; in this stage he knows his keeper, but is much enraged at strangers. Secondly, he pants; breathes quick; emits much froth, and his tongue hangs out; he wanders slowly, suddenly starts and runs, as if through fear and surprise, but not always direct forward, that is a mistaken notion. His eyes look red; his tongue a dark grey colour; he now forgets his master; is an universal enemy to every living creature, and inflicts death where ever he wounds; nor is it in the power

of all the sons of Esculapius to assist the unfortunate victim; death is his only friend. Thus it is the duty of every man, instead of attempting the cure, to distroy him; by so doing, you prevent infection to other animals, and dreadful mischief to mankind.

There is a ridiculous idea, that worming a dog will prevent his going mad; but many persons believe that by taking what is commonly called the worm, from under the tongue, will prevent his running, as others do when labouring under the Hydrophobia, in this I agree.

When Sirius reigns, and the sun's parching beams bake the dry gaping surface; visit thou each eve and morn, with quick observant eye, thy panting pack. If in dark sullen mood the glouting hound refuse his wonted meal, retiring to some close, obscure retreat, gloomy, disconsolate; with speed remove

the poor infectious wretch, and in strong chains bind him suspected. Thus that dire disease which art cannot cure, wise caution may prevent. But this neglected, soon expect a change, a dismal change, confusion, frenzy, death. Or in some dark recess the senseless brute sits sadly pining; deep melancholy, and black despair, upon his cloudy brow hang lowering; from his half opening jaws the clammy venom, and infectious froth, distilling falls; and from his lungs inflamed, malignant vapours taint the ambient air, breathing perdition: his dim eyes are glazed; he droops his pensive head, his trembling limbs no more support his weight; abject he lies, dumb, spiritless, benumb'd; till death at last gracious attends, and kindly brings relief.

Or if outrageous grown, behold, alas; a yet more dreadful scene; his glaring eyes redden with fury, like some angry boar champing he foams; and on his back erect his pointed bristles rise; his tail incurved

he drops, and with harsh broken howlings rends the poison tainted air, with rough hoarse voice incessant bays, and snuffs the infectious breeze; this way and that he stares aghast, and starts at his own shadow; jealous, as if he deemed all the world his foes. If by chance towards the stream he casts his roving eye, cold horror chills his soul; averse he flies, trembling, appall'd. Now frantic to the kennel's utmost verge raving he runs, and deals destruction round. The pack fly diverse; for whate'er he meets vengeful he bites, and every wound is death. If now perchance through the weak fence escap'd, far up the wind he runs, with open mouth inhales the cooling breeze; nor man nor beast he spares, implacable. The huntsman's horse, once kind associate of his toil, (who at ease now without the kennel's mounds crops the rank mead, and listening hears with joy the cheering cry, that morn and eve salutes his raptur'd ear) a wretched victim falls. Unhappy animal; no more,

alas, shall thy fond master with his voice applaud thy gentleness, thy speed; or with his hand stroke thy soft dappled sides, as he each day visits thy stall, well pleas'd; no more shall thou with sprightly neighing, to the winding horn, and loud opening pack in concert joined, glad his generous heart.

For oh; the secret wound rankling inflames, he bites the ground and dies.

Now to the village with pernicious haste baneful he bends his course; the villagers fly alarm'd; the tender mother hugs close the darling babe; the doors are barr'd; and flying curs, by native instinct taught, shun the contagious bane; the rustic bands hurry to arms, and seize whate'er at hand they find; clubs, forks, or guns, from every quarter charge the dreaded foe, till now with wounds oppressed, at one poisonous gasp he breathes his last.

Hence to the kennel; again return, and view with heavy heart that mansion of woe; where horror stalks at large; insatiate

death sits growling o'er his prey; each hour presents a different scene of ruin and distress. How busy art thou, fate, and how severe thy pointed wrath, the dying and the dead promiscuous lie; o'er these the living fight in one eternal broil; not conscious why, nor yet with whom. So drunkards in their cups, spare not their friends, while senseless squabble reigns.

Huntsman; it much behoves thee to avoid the perilous debate. Ah, rouse up all thy vigilance, and tread the treacherous ground with careful step. The fires unquenched preserve, as erst the vestal flame; the pointed steel in the hot embers hide; and if surprised you feel the deadly bite, quick, urge it home into the recent sore, and cauterize the wound; spare not thy flesh, nor dread the event; Vulcan shall save when Esculapius fails.

Having mentioned the Dog, I trust I shall be excused for introducing Mr. *Somervile's* beautiful LINES on the KENNEL.

First let the kennel be the huntsman's care,
Upon some little eminence erect,
And fronting to the ruddy dawn; its courts
On either hand wide opening to receive
The sun's all-cheering beams, when mild he shines,
And gilds the mountain tops. For much the pack
(Rous'd from their dark alcoves) delight to stretch,
And bask, in his invigorating ray:
Warn'd by the streaming light, and merry lark,
Forth rush the jolly clan; with tuneful throats
They carol loud, and in grand chorus join'd
Salute the new born day. For not alone
The vegetable world, but men and brutes
Own his reviving influence, and joy
At his approach. Fountain of light! if chance
Some envious cloud veil thy refulgent brow,
In vain the Muse's aid, untouch'd unstrung,
Lies my mute harp, and thy desponding bard
Sits darkling musing o'er the unfinish'd lay.
Let no Corinthian pillars prop the dome,
A vain expence, on charitable deeds

Better dispos'd to clothe, the tatter'd wretch
Who shrinks beneath the blast, to feed the poor
Pinch'd with affective want; for use, not state,
Gracefully plain, let each apartment rise.
O'er all let cleanliness preside, no scraps
Bestrew the pavement, and no half-pick'd bones,
To kindle fierce debate or to disgust
That nicer sense, on which the sportsman's hope,
And all his future triumphs must depend.
Soon as the growling pack with eager joy
Have lapp'd their smoking viands, morn or eve,
From the full cistern lead the ductile streams,
To wash thy court well pav'd, nor spare thy pains,
For much to health does cleanliness avail.
Seek'st thou for hounds to climb the rocky steep,
And brush the entangled covert, whose nice scent,
O'er greasy fallows, and frequented roads,
Can pick the dubious way? Banish far off
Each noisome stench, let no offensive smell
Invade thy wide inclosure, but admit
The nitrous air, and purifying breeze.
Water and shade no less demand thy care:
In a large square the adjacent field inclose,
There plant in equal ranks the spreading elm,
Or fragrant lime; most happy thy design,
If at the bottom of thy spacious court,
A large canal, fed by the crystal brook,

From its transparent bosom shall reflect
Downward thy structure and inverted grove.
Here when the sun's too potent gleams annoy
The crowded kennel, and the drooping pack
Restless and faint, loll their unmoisten'd tongues,
And drop their feeble tails; to cooler shades
Lead forth the panting tribe; soon shalt thou find
The cordial breese their fainting hearts revive:
Tumultuous soon they plunge into the stream,
There lave their reeking sides, with greedy joy
Gulp down the flying wave, this way and that
From shore to shore they swim, while clamour loud
And wild uproar torments the troubled flood:
Then on the sunny bank they roll and stretch
Their dripping limbs, or else in wanton rings
Coursing around, pursuing and pursued,
The merry multitude disporting play.
But here with watchful and observant eye
Attend their frolics, which too often end
In bloody broils and death. High o'er thy head
Wave thy resounding whip, and with a voice
Fierce menacing, o'errule the stern debate,
And quench their kindling rage; for oft in sport
Begun, combat ensues, growling they snarl,
Then on their haunches rear'd rampant they seize
Each other's throats, with teeth, and claws, in gore
Besmear'd they wound, they tear, till on the ground

Panting, half-dead the conquer'd champion lies:
Then sudden all the base ignoble croud
Loud clamouring seize the helpless worried wretch,
And thirsting for his blood, drag different ways
His mangl'd carcase on the ensanguin'd plain.
O breasts of pity void! to oppress the weak,
To point your vengeance at the friendless head,
And with one mutual cry insult the fallen!
Emblem too just of man's degenerate race.

Alas! this is too true.—Nil Desperandum.

In hopes humanity may always be practised to this noble and useful animal the Horse, I have in these few lines endeavoured to ameliorate or lessen his sufferings under the many maladies or accidents he may labour under.

[illegible]

[illegible]

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APPENDIX,

CONTAINING THE WHOLE

LAW

RELATING TO HORSES.

Ignorantia Legis non excusat.

APPENDIX.

LAW OF HORSES.

CHAP. I.

On Contracts for the Sale and Purchase of Horses.

A Contract as defined by Mr. *Justice Blackstone*, "is an agreement upon a sufficient consideration, to do "or not to do a particular thing." From which arises three points to be considered in all contracts. The agreement—The consideration—And the thing to be done or omitted.

I. A contract or agreement, may be either expressed or implied; but as I have nothing to do with implied contracts in this work, I shall only treat of expressed contracts and their incidents. Express con-

tracts are therefore where the terms of the agreement are openly utterred and avowed at the time of making, as to deliver a Horse for a certain sum of money, or to pay a stated price for certain goods.

II. I am next to proceed to the consideration, upon which a contract is founded. A consideration of some sort or other is so absolutely necessary to the forming of all contracts, that a *nudum pactum*, or agreement to do or pay any thing on one side without any compensation on the other, is totally void in law.—1. *Fonb. on Eq.* 326.

III. I am now to consider the thing agreed to be done or omitted. The most usual contracts, whereby the rights of chattels personal may be acquired, and to which our present enquiry relates, are 1st. That of sale or exchange, and 2nd. That of lending and borrowing. I shall therefore proceed to give a general description of a sale or exchange, and warranty thereon; with a few observations on the principles of the laws of hiring and borrowing.

OF SALES IN GENERAL, AND HEREIN OF WARRANTY.

A Sale is a transmutation of property from one man to another, in consideration of some price or recompence in value. If it be a commutation of goods, it is an *exchange*. With regard to the law of sales and exchanges, there is no difference. I shall therefore treat of them both under the head of sales only.

If a man agree with another for goods at a certain price, he may not carry them away before he has paid for them, and therefore if the vendor say the price of a Horse is 50*l*., and the vendee says he will give that sum, the bargain is struck, and they are neither of them at liberty to be off, provided immediate possession be tendered. But if neither money be paid, nor the goods delivered, nor tender made, nor any subsequent agreement be entered into, it is no contract, and the owner may afterwards dispose of the goods as he pleases. Yet if any part of the price be paid down, or any proportion of the goods delivered by way of

earnest the property of the thing sold is bound by it, and the vendee may recover the goods by action as well as the vendor may for the price of them—1 Salk. Rep. 113. And such regard does the law pay to earnest as evidence of a contract, that by the statute of frauds (29 Car. ii ch. iii.) it is enacted, that no contract for the sale of goods to the value of 10*l.* or more, shall be valid, unless the buyer actually receives part of the goods sold by way of earnest on his part, or unless he gives part of the price to the vendor, in proof of earnest to bind the bargain, or in part payment; or unless some note or memorandum in writing be signed by the party or his agent, who is to be charged with the contract. And with regard to the goods under the value of 10*l.* no contract or agreement for the sale of them shall be valid, unless the goods are to be delivered within one year; or unless the contract be made in writing, and signed as aforesaid.

And by a regular sale, even without delivery, the property is so absolutely vested in the vendee, that if A. sell a Horse to B. who pays him earnest or signs a note in writing of the bargain, and afterwards before the delivery of the Horse or money paid, the Horse dies in the vendor's possession, still he is entitled to the money, because by the contract, the property was vested in the vendee.—ii. Bla. Com. 448.

But property may also in some cases be transferred

by sale, though the vendor hath none at all in the goods, for it is expedient that the buyer, by taking proper precautions, may be secure of his purchase, and therefore the general rule of law is, that all sales and contracts in fairs or markets overt (that is open) shall not only be good between the parties, but also be binding on all those that have any right of property therein. Market overt in the country towns is only held on special days; but in London, every day is a market-day except sundays. The market place or spot of ground set apart by custom for the sale of particular goods, is also in the country the only market overt.

If my goods are stolen from me and sold out of market overt, my property is not altered thereby, and I may take them wherever I find them, notwithstanding any number of intervening sales. 15. Vin. Abr. 242. By the 21st Hen. 8 ch. XI. it is enacted that after any felon shall be convicted, restitution of the stolen goods shall be made to the original owner thereof. On the construction of which statute several decisions have taken place; but as they are not sufficiently general to particularize in this work, I shall only refer to the reports where they may be found at length. i. e. 2 Bulst. 310 Cro. Eliz. 661, 5 Co. 110.

In the case of *Horwood v. Smith*, (ii. Term. Rep. 750) where the sale of sheep was made openly in Smithfield market for a fair price, and the purchaser

having sold them before conviction of the felon, it was determined that as the first *bona-fide* purchaser in market, had sold the sheep again before conviction of the offender, trover did not lie against him, because the original owner's property was suspended by the sale, and did not revest again before conviction, after which time the first purchaser never had possession.

But with regard to the sales of Horses, the law is different if made according to the directions of the statutes of ii. Phil. and Mary, ch. 7 and 31, Eliz. ch. 12. a purchaser gains no property in a Horse that has been stolen, unless it be bought in a fair or market overt, according to the directions of the above mentioned statutes, whereby it is enacted, that Horses shall be openly exposed for sale in the time of such market or fair, for one whole hour together, between ten in the morning and sunset, in the public place used for such sales, and not in any private yard or stable; and afterwards brought by both the vendor and the vendee, to the book-keeper of such fair or market; that toll be paid if any due; if not, one penny to the book-keeper, who shall enter down the price, colour, and marks of the Horse, with the names and additions of the vendor and vendee, the latter being properly attested. Nor shall such sale take away the property of the owner, if within six months after the Horse is stolen, he puts in his claim before some magistrate, where the Horse shall be found, and within forty days

proves such his property, by the oath of two witnesses, and tenders to the person such price as he bona-fide paid for him in market overt. But in case any of the points before mentioned, be not complied with, such sale is utterly void, and the owner shall not lose his property, but at any distance of time may seize or bring an action for his Horse wherever he happens to find him.

Though these old satutes are, it is believed, now seldom or ever complied with, and in the present extended traffic in Horses would sometimes perhaps be impossible to be observed, yet as they are existing in the statute book it is proper to notice them, besides, though they may not be of much use, they may be matter of curiosity. Acts of Parliament will often give us the most faithful account of the manners of the times in which they were passed. The great pains which it appears by these acts, were taken to prevent the stealing of Horses, and the preamble of the statute of Elizabeth, (which recites "that through most counties in this realm, Horse stealing is grown so common as neither in pastures or closes, nor hardly in stables the same are to be in safety from stealing.") may incline us to infer that our ancestors did not then enjoy those *golden days* which historians speak of.

ON WARRANTIES.

A Warranty is frequently attendant on the sale of Horses, and may be either expressed or implied. In contracts for sales, it is understood that the seller undertakes that the commodity he sells is his own, and if it prove otherwise, an action on the case lies against him for this deceit. And even if a servant sell any thing in the way of his master's business, and warrant it, if there is any fraud or deceit, the master is liable. Stra. 653, and i. Salk. 289. And if he that sells any thing, do upon the sale warrant it to be good, the law annexes a tacit undertaking to this warranty, that if it be not so, he shall make compensation in damages to the buyer, else it would be an injury to good faith, on which an action on the case would lie to recover damages. F. N. B. 94.

But unless the vendor expressly warrants the article to be sound and good, or unless he knew it to be otherwise, *and had used any art to disguise the defect*, or that it turn out to be different from what the vendor

represented it to be, upon the faith of which representation it was bought by the vendee, the purchaser is without remedy on the warranty, for though it is a general rule of law, that the vendor is bound to disclose to the buyer, all *latent* defects known to him, yet the common law will not *imply* a warranty. By a *latent* defect is meant an unsoundness, &c. not discoverable by an ordinary observer at the time of sale. But in case of general warranty that a horse is sound, the warranty is binding notwithstanding the ignorance of the seller at the time of sale.—1 Roll. Abr. 3. 90. and 96. Style 311.

In all cases of warranties it must be recollected that in order to render the seller liable on the warranty it must be at the time of sale—1. Salk. 211.—3. Bl. Com. 165 and Hilyear v. Hawke 5. Esp. Rep. 72. If made afterwards, it must be reduced into writing, otherwise it will not be binding upon the vendor.

A warranty that a Horse shall continue sound for two years is good. Doug. 207. And if the vendor knew a Horse to be unsound, and used any art to disguise it, this artifice shall be equivalent to an express warranty, and the vendor is answerable for the goodness. ii. Roll. Rep. 5.

A general warranty will not extend to guard against defects that are plainly the object of ones senses, or where the false representations of the vendor is known

to the vendee. 1. Salk. 211, x Vez. Jun. 507. But if a Horse be warranted sound, and he wants the sight of an eye, though this seems to be an object of ones senses, yet as the discernment of such defects is frequently matter of skill, it has been held that an action on the case will lie to recover damages for such an imposition. Salk. 24 and 611. and 1. Roll. Abr. 96.

The following distinctions seem particularly referable to the sale of Horses. If the purchaser give what is called a *sound* price, that is such as from the appearance and nature of the Horse, would be a fair and full price for it, if it were in fact free from vice and blemish, and he afterwards discovers it to be unsound, and returns it in a reasonable time afterwards, he may recover back the price he has paid in an action against the seller, provided that he can prove that the seller knew of the unsoundness or vice at the time of sale, for the concealment of such material circumstances is a fraud, which vacates the contract. 1. Esp. N. P. 16. But if a Horse be sold with an express warranty by the seller that it is sound and free from vice, the buyer may maintain an action upon this warranty or special contract, to recover the difference between the value of the sound and unsound Horse, without returning the Horse to the seller, and without giving him any notice of the unsoundness or vice of the Horse, as no length of time after the sale will alter the nature of contracts

originally false. iii. Esp. 137. Yet it will raise a prejudice against the buyer's evidence, if he do not give notice within a reasonable time, that he has reason to be dissatisfied with his bargain. Vid. II. Black. 9 and 17, and ii. Bl. Com. 451.

The warranty cannot be tried in an action of assumpsit to recover back the price of the Horse. Cowp. 819—7 East Rep. 274. But the plaintiff must declare in assumpset on the express warranty. Doug. 18. and Esp. N. P. 121.

Where, on the sale of a Horse, there was an express warranty, by the seller, that the Horse was sound coupled with an undertaking on the part of the seller to take the Horse again and pay back the money, *if on trial*, he shall be found to have any of the defects mentioned in the warranty, the buyer must in such case return the Horse, as soon as he discovers any of these defects, in order to maintain an action on the warranty, unless he has been enduced to prolong the trial by any subsequent misrepresentation of the seller and such *trial* means a reasonable trial. *Adam v. Richards*—2 H. Bla, 573. An action on the case lies against the seller of goods, for affirming them at the time of sale to be his own, when, in fact, they were not if he were in the possession at the time of sale. Cro. Jac. 474 Roll Abr. 91 and *Medina v. Stoughton*, 1, Lord Ray, 593. and it is no answer to such action to say that he

had bought them bona-fide, and therefore believed them to be his.

In an action on the warranty of a Horse against the seller, tried before *Grose, J.* the circumstances of the case were these: the Horse was sold at a public auction, warranted *six* years old, and sound; and one of the conditions of sale at the auction was, that the purchaser of any Horse warranted *sound*, who should conceive the same to be unsound, should return him within *two days*, otherwise he should be deemed *sound*.

Ten days after the sale, the plaintiff discovered the Horse in question was *twelve* years old, and then the defendant refused to receive him, and the plaintiff sold him. It was proved that the Horse was twelve years old, but the jury were of opinion, that the plaintiff by not returning the Horse sooner, had made him his own, and gave a verdict for the defendant. And a rule having been obtained to set aside that verdict, the rule was made absolute. Per *Lord Kenyon*, chief justice, "there is no doubt, but that the defend-"ant ought to have taken the Horse again. The "question turns on the meaning of the condition of "sale, and I am of opinion, that it must be considered "solely to the circumstance of *unsoundness*. There "is good sense in making such a condition at public "sales, because, notwithstanding all the care that can "be taken, many accidents may happen to the Horse

"between the time of sale and the time when the Horse "may be returned, if no time were limited: but the "circumstance of the *age of the Horse is not open to* "*the same difficulty.* This is, therefore, a verdict "against evidence."——*Buchanan v. Pernshaw*—ii, Durn. and East 745.

From the preceding cases, it will be seen that the sale of Horses, with or without warranty, is reduced into a very small compass; for at the time of sale the seller generally either affirms that the Horse is sound, which amounts to a sale with warranty, or sells him as unsound, and then the buyer must take him as he is.—If there is no declaration that the horse is sound, and he proves to be unsound, by reason of a defect which could not be seen at the time of sale, the seller is doubtless liable to take him again within a *reasonable time*, provided he is sold for what is called a *sound* price.—What is *a reasonable time* depends upon the situation of the parties, their places of abode, and the facility of communication between them, and it seems to be partly a question of law, and partly a question of fact.

OF LENDING AND BORROWING.

THE questions under this head are few and simple. The first is, that if the thing lent be lost or damaged, who ought to bear the loss or damage? The answer is, if it be damaged by use or accident, in the use for which it was lent, the lender must bear it. As if I hire a Horse to go a particular journey, and going the proposed journey in a careful and proper manner, the Horse die or be lamed, the loss must be the lender's: on the contrary, if the damage be occasioned by the fault of the borrower, or by accident in some use for which it was not lent, the borrower must make it good. 1 Paley's Philosophy 160. Co. Litt. 37 a. Com. Rep. 134.

An action of trespass on the case lies for abusing a Horse hired by immoderate riding, and a difference has been made in our law between *hiring* a Horse and *borrowing* one to go a journey: for in the first case he may set his servant, &c. upon the Horse, but not in the second. 1 Mod. 210.—1 Roll. Rep. 128.

CHAP. II.

OF HORSE-RACES.

GAMING has ever been considered by the laws of civilized states as an offence of a most alarming nature, tending by necessary consequences to an abandoned prostitution of every principle of honour and virtue, often ending with ruin. To restrain this pernicious vice, it has frequently occupied the attention of the British legislature.

Horse-racing, indeed, is an amusement peculiarly attended to by the gentlemen of this country, and it is not prohibited by our law. The benefits which have been derived to this nation by the improvement in the breed and management of Horses, have induced the legislature to put the amusement of Horse-racing under certain regulations, and when those regulations are complied with, it receives a certain protection and encouragement: the reason of this was the improvement in the breed of Horses, which is evident from the preamble of the Statute of 13 Geo. 2d. ch. 19, which recites—" that by Horses running for small plates, " &c. the breed of strong and useful Horses hath been " much prejudiced, &c." clearly showing the intent of the legislature.

It is thereby enacted, that no person shall run any Horse at a race, unless it be his own, nor enter more than one Horse for the same plate, upon pain of forfeiting the Horses; and that no plate under 50*l.* value shall be run for under the penalty of 200*l.* to be paid by the owner of each Horse running. And under the penalty of 100*l.* by those who *advertise* the same.

There is an exception in the act relative to the races at Newmarket and Black-Hambleton, where a race may be run for any sum less than 50*l.*

But though such Horse races are lawful, yet it has been determined that they are *games* within the Stat. of 9 Ann. ch. 14, and that of consequence *wagers*, above 10*l.* upon a lawful Horse race are illegal. 2 Bl. Rep. 706, and *Blackstone v. Pye*, 2. Wils. 309.

And where the race is itself illegal, any bet upon the event of it, though under the sum of 10*l.* is illegal also; as was determined in the case of *Johnson v. Bann* —1. T. R. 1. The stake for which the Horses were running, being under fifty pounds, and, therefore, by the 13 Geo. 2d ch. 19, illegal, and the bet was held to be so too.—See also *Brown v. Leeson*—2 H. Bla. 43.

A match for 25*l.* a-side has been determined to be a match for 50*l.* under the statute. *Bidmead v. Gale*. —4 Burr. 2432.

The law, relative to the legality of wagers in general, is fully discussed and clearly laid down in 3. Term. Rep. 693, to which I beg to refer my readers.

So much of the 18. Geo. II. ch. 19. as directed the owners to enter their own Horses, and to carry certain weights, is repealed by the 18. Geo. II. ch. 34, and now Horses of any age may carry any weight at the option of the parties, and run at any place except on a highway. 2 Bos. and Pull. 51.

CHAP. III.

ON HORSE STEALING.

STEALING is the felonious taking and carrying away the personal goods of another. By the professors of the law, it is called larceny. Every larceny must include a trespass, and if the party be guilty of no trespass, he cannot be guilty of felony in carrying the goods away. To constitute larceny, there must be a taking from the possession of another against his will, and, therefore, where a man intending to go a journey, hires a Horse fairly and bona-fide for that purpose, and evidences the truth of such intention, by actually

proceeding on his way, and afterwards ride off with the Horse, it is no theft, because the felonious design was hatched subsequent to the delivery, and the delivery having been obtained without fraud or design, the owner parted with his possession, as well as his property, and thereby gave the hirer complete dominion over the Horse, upon trust that he would return him when the journey was performed. Jacob's Law Gram. 443.

But when one Pear hired a Horse to go a few miles out of town, but i nstead of going, immediately sold the Horse, and the jury found that he had hired it with a fraudulent view, and intention to convert to his own use, the judges held it to be felony. Leach, 189.

And it is more fully established that in all cases where Horses or carriages are hired, and never returned; if the jury are of opinion, from the circumstances, that the persons to whom they are delivered, intended, at the time of the hiring, never to restore; or that the intention to convert them to their own use, existed in their minds, at the time they gained possession, they are guilty of felony. Leach, 327.

And where a person hires a Horse for a particular time, or to go a specific journey, and after complying with the terms of the special agreement, sells it, his possession being then unsupported by any privity of contract, or consent of the owner, he is held to be guilty of felony. 1 Hawk, P. C. 155. in notes.

When the sale of a Horse is completed, and possession is delivered to the buyer, who rides away with the Horse without paying for it, no felony is committed. For the property, as well as the possession, is, in that case, parted with, and the owner is defrauded, not of his Horse, but only of its price, and he has his remedy by an action to recover it. Leach 528.

There must not only be a taking or converting, but a carrying away is also necessary to constitute a larceny. And a bare removal from the place in which the goods are taken, although the thief does not quite make off with them, is a sufficient carrying away. As if a man be leading another's Horse out of a close, and be apprehended in the fact; this has been deemed a sufficient carrying away to constitute larceny.—3 Inst. 108—Wms. Law, 519.

But in all cases the conduct of the person accused, must be considered for the purpose of determining whether or not the act done by him be felony; but nevertheless doing it openly and avowedly does not excuse from felony, as when a man comes into Smithfield market to sell a Horse, and a jockey coming there to buy one, and the owner delivered the Horse to the jockey to try his paces; but instead of that, the jockey rides away with him: this was adjudged felony.—Hawk, P. C.

By the 2nd and 3d Edward, 6th ch. 33, it is enacted that all and singular person and persons feloniously taking or stealing any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, shall suffer death without benefit of clergy.

By the 31st Eliz. ch. 12. s. 5. (which regulates the public sale of Horses,) it is enacted that not only accessaries before such felony, (viz. Horse-stealing;) but, also, all such accessaries after it, shall be deprived of clergy, in like manner as the principal.

It is now usual upon the conviction of a felon, to order immediate restitution of the stolen goods, or the party may peaceably retake his goods wherever he happens to find them, (2d Roll. Abr. 565) or bring an action of trover for them, against any person in whose possession the goods may be found, after the conviction, Style 346; but no action will lie against a man who may have purchased them bona-fide in market overt, and sold them again before the conviction, notwithstanding the owner gave him notice of the robbery, whilst they were in his possession—2 T. R. 750.

It is enacted by the 10 and 11 William & Mary, ch. 23, that all persons who shall take and prosecute any felon who shall steal Horses, to conviction, shall have a certificate without fee, from the judge or justices, expressing the place where such felony was committed; and in case any dispute happen about the right of such certificate, the judge or justices shall direct the certificate into

so many shares as they shall think reasonable, which certificate may be assigned over once, and no more, and the proprietor or assignee shall by virtue thereof be discharged from all parish offices, where such felony was committed, which certificate shall be enrolled by the clerk of the peace for one shilling fee.

Horse-stealing having got to a most alarming pitch, and many of those useful animals having been stolen merely for the purposes of killing and selling them as dog's meat, and for their hides, insomuch as to attract the attention of the legislature, and, therefore, the statute of 26 Geo. 3 ch. 17, was made with a view of putting an end to such iniquitous traffic; by which it is enacted that no person shall keep any place for slaughtering Horses, or other cattle, not killed for butchers' meat, without taking out a licence at the general quarter sessions, to be granted upon a certificate of the minister and churchwardens, that the person applying is proper to be trusted to carry on such a business.

CHAP. IV.

SUNDRY ADJUDGED CASES RELATIVE TO HORSES.

IF a Horse be delivered to an agisting farmer for the purpose of depasturing in his meadows, he is answerable for the loss of the Horse, if it be occasioned by the ordinary neglect of himself or his servants.—Jones on Bailm. 91.

Chief Justice Holt doubted whether a man is a guest by putting up his Horse at an inn, though he never went into the inn himself; but the other three justices held that such person is a guest by leaving his Horse, as much as if he had remained there himself, because the Horse must be fed, by which the innkeeper has gain, but otherwise, if he had left a trunk or any such thing. 1 Salk. 318.

And it is now settled, that, where one leaves his Horse at an inn to stand there by agreement at livery, though neither himself nor any of his servants lodge there, he is reputed a guest for that purpose, and the innkeeper has a valuable consideration; and if the Horse be stolen, he is chargeable with an action upon the common custom of the realm.—Cro. Jac. 189. 2. Ld. Raym. 863.

If a man ride to an inn where his horse has eat, the host may *retain the Horse* till *he* is satisfied for the eating, and that without making any demand—14 Vin. Abr. 437. 2 Lord Ray. 867.

But a Horse committed to an innkeeper, can only be detained for his own meat, and not for that of the guest, or any other Horse, for the chattels in such case, are only in the custody of the law for the debt, which arises from the thing itself, and not from any other debt due from the same party. 2 Roll. Abr. 85.—1 Bulst. 207. But an innkeeper, who detains a Horse for his meat, cannot use him, because he detains him as in the custody of the law, and consequently the detention must be in the nature of a distress, which cannot be used by the distrainer. *Bac. Abr.*—"Inns."

If I put my Horse in an inn, though the Horse has *eat his value*, yet the innkeeper cannot sell the Horse for the eating—14 Vin. Abr. 438.—8 Rep. 147.

But by the custom of London, if a man commit a Horse to an innkeeper, if he eat out his price, the innkeeper may take him as his own, upon the reasonable appraisement of four of his neighbours, which was, it seems, a custom arising from the abundance of traffic with strangers, that could not be known, so as to be charged with an action.

Yet it has been held though an innkeeper in London may, after long keeping, have the Horse appraised,

and sell him: still, when he has in such case had him appraised, he cannot justify the taking him to himself, at the price he was appraised at.—1 Vin. Ab. 239.—And, in this, there seems to be some reason, for there might be fraud, were the innkeeper permitted to take the Horse at an appraisement.

If I deliver my Horse to a smith to shoe, and he pricks him, an action upon the case lies against the smith. 1 Vin.—Abr. 563.

If a person undertake the cure of a wound or disease, and by neglect or ignorance, the wound or disease is not cured, an action will lie; but such person must be one who makes a public profession of such business, as a farrier, cattle doctor, apothecary, &c. for otherwise, it would be the plaintiff's own folly to trust an unskilful person, unless he *expressly undertook* the cure.—1. Danv. 77.—2 Lord. Ray. 214.—1. Vin. Abr. 578.

I cannot conclude without expressing my most sanguine hopes that these researches will not be altogether in vain. If I have laid down any law that will enable my readers to judge of their own cases; and by that means prevent themselves from being innocently drawn into tedious and expensive litigations through the imbecility or chicane of ignorant or mercenary practioners in the law: my object in adding this appendix will be fully attained.

THE END.

